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ABSTRACT

The first item in this packet is a pamphlet on how to vote and the election process. The pamphlet includes comprehensive information at a reading level that can be understood by many adults who have not graduated from high school. The pamphlet was designed by volunteer tutors of adult literacy students in Maine. The tutors researched information, local process, and Maine State law. The pamphlet describes primarily, general, referendum, and constitutional elections. A sample ballot for each kind of election is illustrated. A chart demonstrates the election process. A list of words relating to voting, and a map of the voting districts in Sanford, Maine is included. A voter registration card is included along with a copy of the United States Constitution that was donated by the Girl Scouts. The last item in this packet is a curriculum for teaching adult reading students about voting. The teaching material includes a play about a local resident deciding whether or not to vote, with study questions and a crossword puzzle. Also included in the voting curriculum is information on the monthly election bulletin board on display at the local library and a student tutor evaluation form on the voting unit. (DK)

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SO

Statewide

VOTING IN MAINE

ED 374 024

Prepared By

The Goodall Library Literacy Project
238 Main Street
Sanford, ME 04073
490-2665

1992
Sanford Project Literacy U. S.

SO 023 592

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"Voting in Maine" was written and researched by Carolyn Stewart and Mary Cook, Volunteer Tutors with the Goodall Library Literacy Project; edited by Edith Jessup, Coordinator; typed and designed by Sue Brackett.

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Adult Learning - Free - Confidential

Voting In Maine

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(Map of Voting Districts in Your Town)

YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

It is important that all Maine citizens vote. By voting you can have your say in your government. We are all affected by elections. No one should be left out.

Some votes pick the people to make our laws and rules. Some votes raise money or tell how money is spent. Other votes make rules you must live by. Every vote is important.

This booklet can help you take part in voting. It can help you register to vote. Maybe you will be more interested in elections, the candidates, issues and political parties.

VOTING IS UP TO YOU

Every U. S. Citizen has the RIGHT to vote. Most people do care about their government. They have ideas and want to have their say.
It doesn't take long to vote; just a few minutes. You can vote before or after work.
Usually, most people don't vote because they don't know what to do.

WHO CAN VOTE

You can vote if:

1. You are a U.S. citizen.
2. You are 18 years old or older.
3. You live in the town where you vote.
4. You REGISTER to vote.

You cannot be kept from voting because of your:

race

color

sex

ability to read English.

You cannot vote if:

1. You give up your U.S. citizenship.
2. A judge determines, and by court order, you are denied the right to vote (extreme cases).

No one can take away your right to vote for any other reasons.

HOW TO REGISTER

Your first step in voting is to register in the town where you live.

In Maine, there are three ways to register.

1) Go to your Town Hall. Ask to see the Registrar of Voters. Tell the Registrar where you live. He or she will give you a Voter Registration Card to fill out. It will look like the one on page 5. At Town Hall, you must fill the card out right there. If the Registrar is not in, you can register at the Town Clerk's office.

2) You can register by mail. You can get a Voter Registration Card at some libraries, literacy projects, and from political parties. You can also get a card from the Secretary of State by calling 626-8406. Ask them to send you a Voter Registration Card. Fill it out and mail it to:

Registrar of Voters
Town Hall
Your City, Maine, Zip Code

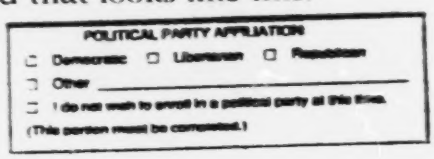
3) You can register at the Motor Vehicle Dept. Fill out the Voter Registration Card. They will mail it for you.

*****Fill out your Voter Registration Card. If you do not fill it out completely, you will not be registered to vote.

Remember: REGISTERING TO VOTE IS FREE. IT IS YOUR RIGHT. IT IS YOUR JOB AS A CITIZEN. THERE ARE NO TESTS TO TAKE, NO FEE TO PAY. Just sign up.

HOW TO JOIN A POLITICAL PARTY

When you register to vote you may also enroll in a political party. Check the box on the voter Registration Card that looks like this.


POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION
☐ Democratic ☐ Libertarian ☐ Republican
☐ Other _____
☐ I do not wish to enroll in a political party at this time.
(This portion must be completed.)

Political Party Affiliation

☐ Democratic ☐ Libertarian ☐ Republican

☐ Other_____

☐ I do not wish to enroll in a political party at this time.

(This portion must be completed.)

The State of Maine lists 3 Political Parties (1992).

Democratic
Libertarian
Republican

You have to enroll in a party to vote in the Primary Election in June for

1) Republican Candidates
2) Democratic Candidates

You do not have to enroll in a political party

1) to vote in the Primary Election for a Libertarian Candidate
2) to vote for referendum or bond issues in a Primary Election
3) to vote in a General Election in November.

Sample Voter Registration Card

MAINE VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION

—PLEASE PRINT—

Registrar's Use Only
Ward: _____
Precinct: _____

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME

NOTE: Street address and town of RESIDENCE must be filled in. If you fail to do so, you may not be registered to vote.

CURRENT STREET ADDRESS (Number, Street, Apartment No. etc.)

CURRENT CITY OR TOWN OF RESIDENCE | TELEPHONE

MAILING ADDRESS (If different from street address) | CITY/TOWN | ZIP CODE

POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION
☐ Democratic ☐ Libertarian ☐ Republican
☐ Other _____
☐ I do not wish to enroll in a political party at this time
(This portion must be completed.)

DATE OF BIRTH
___/___/___
Mo Day Year

GENDER
☐ Male
☐ Female

U.S. CITIZEN BY
☐ Birth
☐ Naturalization

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION ADDRESS | CITY/TOWN | STATE | ZIP CODE

CHANGE OF NAME ONLY | PRIOR LEGAL NAME (Last) | (First) | (M.I.)

Under penalty of law, I certify that the above facts are true.

_____ _____
Signature of Applicant Date

NOTICE: Failure to complete the application may prevent registration.

REGISTRAR'S USE ONLY
Changes of Enrollment

Date	Party
___/___/___	to _____
___/___/___	to _____
___/___/___	to _____
___/___/___	to _____

Dear Maine Citizen:

All Maine residents 18 and over should vote. Yet, to be eligible to vote, you first have to register. To register, simply fill out and return this voter registration application.

More than one third of all Americans do not vote on election day because they are not registered. Don't let the inconvenience of registering to vote prevent you from voting on election day. Voting is your right. Register today and vote in every election.

Sincerely,

Bill Diamond
Secretary of State

_____
Date of Registration
(For Registrar's Use Only)

Pine Tree Line Form E-7B (Rev. 10/91)
Marks Printing House, Portland, Me.

Place
Stamp
Here

TO: **THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS** of

_____
(City/Town) MAINE

Mailing Address:

_____

_____

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HOW TO VOTE

You have registered. Now you are ready to vote. It is Election Day and the polls are open. Where do you go? What do you do when you get to the polls to vote?

Some towns are divided into districts. Districts are small areas of the town that make it easier to vote. Your polling place is in your district.

WHERE DO I VOTE

When you register to vote at Town Hall, the Registrar will tell you which District you live in, and where your polling place is.

If you registered to vote by mail, at the Motor Vehicle Dept., or if you forgot to ask where your polling place is:

1) Call Town Hall.
2) Ask for the Registrar of Voters.
3) Tell the Registrar of Voters where you live.
4) Ask which District you live in, and where your poll is located, and what time the polls open. All polls close at 8p.m.

AT THE POLLS

As you go into the polls, an Election Clerk will ask your name and address.

1) He/she will check off your name on the Registered Voters List.
2) The Election Clerk will give you a ballot.
3) Go into a voting booth.
4) All voting in the U.S.A. is by secret ballot.
5) If you have a paper ballot: mark your choices with an (X) or a (√) with a pen or pencil.
6) If your town uses voting machines (or devices): follow the instructions. Ask for help if you do not understand how to work the machine. Ask for help if you do not understand the instructions. The Election Clerk or a friend can help you.
7) You can write in a candidate's name. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the title of office and the candidate's name and residence. Mark a cross (X) or a check mark (√) in the column before the name.
8) You do not HAVE to vote for everything on the ballot.
9) Put your ballot in the ballot box as you leave the polls.
10) Your vote will be counted after the polls close.

HELP IN VOTING

Voters can have help voting. If you are confused at the polls, or if you make a mistake on your ballot, ask an Election Clerk for help, or ask for a new ballot.

If you are physically or mentally challenged or cannot read well you can be helped in voting. If you need help you can:

1. Ask a friend to help you in the voting booth.
2. Ask an Elections Clerk to help you.

ABSENTEE BALLOTS

If you cannot vote on Election Day because you are

away	on vacation	in the hospital or a nursing home
sick	in the military	cannot get off work
	in jail	

you can still vote. You can vote by absentee ballot.

How To Vote By Absentee Ballot:

1) Go to Town Hall.
2) Ask the Town Clerk for an absentee ballot. Absentee ballots are paper ballots.
3) Mark your choices with an X or ✓. You must vote right then.

OR call Town Hall. Ask for an Absentee Ballot to be sent to your home. Vote, and return your Absentee Ballot by mail to: Town Clerk
Town Hall
Your Town, Maine, Zip Code

Absentee ballots must be returned to Town Hall by 8pm on Election Day. You can get absentee ballots 30 days before the election.

Your absentee ballot is opened on Election Day and counted.

TYPES OF ELECTIONS

There are four types of elections:

1. PRIMARY ELECTIONS
2. GENERAL ELECTIONS
3. REFERENDUM ELECTIONS
4. CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTIONS

You vote for local, state, and national issues or candidates. Know what kind of election you are voting in before you go to the polls.

1. PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Primary elections in Maine are held the 2nd Tuesday in June. In Primary elections, you choose the candidate for your political party. He/she will run in the General election in November. You must be enrolled as a Democrat or a Republican to vote for Democrats or Republicans. You don't have to join a political party to vote for Libertarians. The candidate with the most votes will run for their party in the General election in November.

This is a sample of a Primary ballot.

Vote for ONE — FOR GOVERNOR

- ☐ JANE JONES — Harrison
- ☐ SAM SPADE — Cumberland
- ☐

Vote for ONE — FOR REPRESENTATIVE to the LEGISLATURE (District 8)

- ☐ ELAINE EAST — Kennebunkport
- ☐ .....

Vote for ONE — FOR STATE SENATOR (District 25)

- ☐ MAX MILE — Baldwin
- ☐ .....

2. GENERAL ELECTIONS

General elections are held on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November. Voters in the General election choose who the people will hire for certain government jobs.

Voters may vote for:

President of the U. S.	(4 year term)
Vice-President of the U. S.	(4 year term)
U. S. Senator from Maine	(6 year term)
U. S. Representative from Maine	(2 year term)
Governor of Maine	(4 year term)
Maine State Legislators, Senators, and State Officials	(2 year term)
York County Officials	(2 year term)
Town Officials	

Not all these officials will be voted for at every General election. It depends on the year, and how long they are hired to serve. The winners in the General election in November take their jobs in January, and work until their term is up. Then another election is held for their office.

You do not have to belong to a Political Party to vote in the General election.

This is a sample of a General Election ballot.

Vote for ONE — FOR PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

☐	RAY RUSH and Yonkers, New York	SALLY SMILE Oakland, California	
☐	BETTY BOYD and Minneapolis, Minnesota	JOE JAR Forest Hills, New York	Democrat
☐	ANDY AMOS and Goletz, California	PAT POKE Houston, Texas	Republican
☐	MARCIE MOE and Jersey City, New Jersey	DONNA DRESS New York, New York	
☐	.....	.....	

Vote for ONE — FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

☐	CHUCK CARR	Bangor	Republican
☐	SANDY SACK	Vassalboro	Democrat
☐		Brooks	
☐	.....		

PAY ATTENTION TO HOW MANY PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR (Vote for one, two, or more). In some elections, you might have to vote for more than one person for a job (school board, town meeting representatives).

3. REFERENDUM ELECTIONS

Referendum questions ask voters to vote Yes or No on a new law. Referendum questions are written in legal terms. Read them carefully.

It is a good idea to study Referendum questions before you vote. The Referendum on the ballot will be a short form of the law.

If voters approve the Referendum, it will become LAW.

BOND ISSUES are Referendum questions that ask voters if the state or town can borrow money. Bond issues are about taxes and debt.

Referendum Elections may be held as a Special Election. Referendum Elections can be part of the Primary or General Elections.

This is a sample of a Referendum ballot:

A mark in the YES box means you are in favor, a mark in the NO box means you are opposed.

INITIATIVE QUESTION

	YES	NO	
1	☐	☐	**Do you favor the change in Maine Law that would allow all stores a choice to open on Sunday and certain holidays, provided stores in excess of 5000 square feet of selling space do not require their employees to work on such days proposed by citizen petition?**

BOND ISSUE

	YES	NO	
2	☐	☐	**"Do you favor a $4,500,000 bond issue for the acquisition of certain rail lines, rail trackage rights or easements or ancillary rights and interests for the establishment, preservation and operation of rail service in Maine?"** **Total Estimated Debt Service of $5,364,000 of which Principal is $4,500,000, Estimated Interest at 6.40% over 5 years is $864,000.**

If a Referendum is on the ballot in a Primary Election, you can vote on it even if you are not enrolled in a political party.

4. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

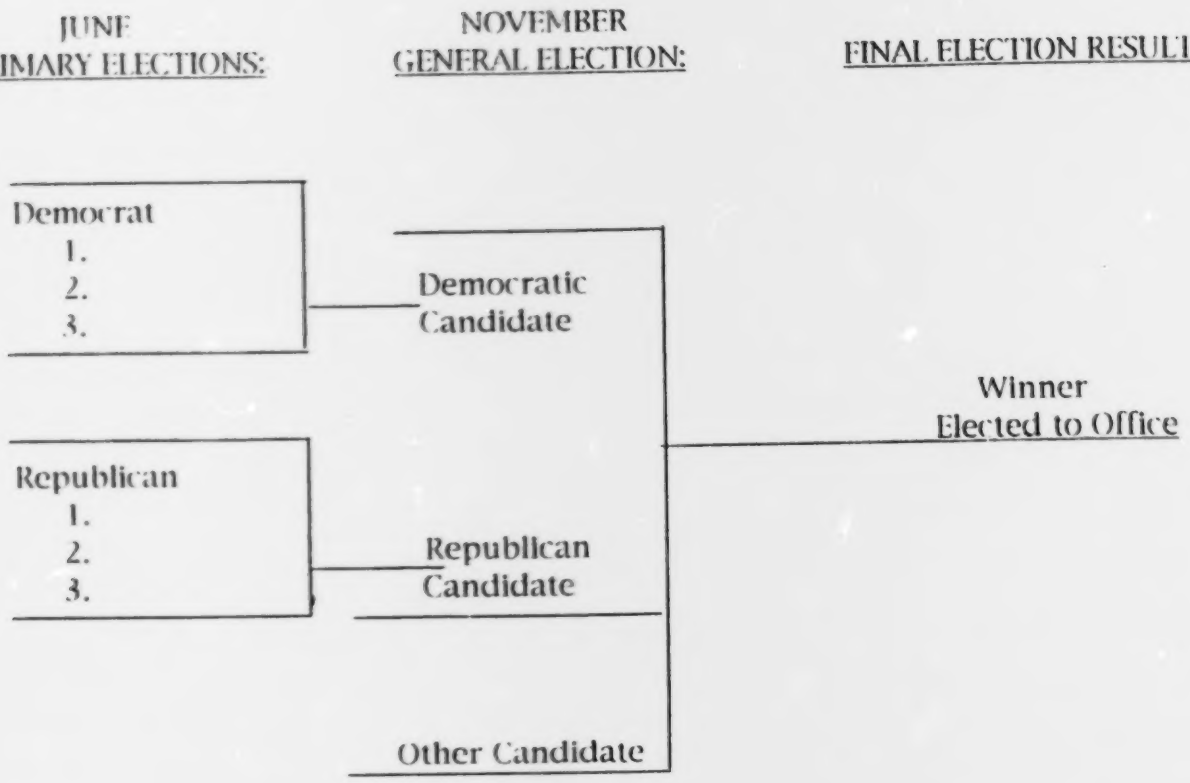
The Constitutions of Maine and the United States are the rules for running the Government. A Constitutional Amendment on the ballot asks voters to change or add to the rules of how your government is run. These are important questions, because they become LAW.

This is a Sample of a Constitutional Amendment Ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

	YES	NO	
10	☐	☐	"Shall the Constitution of Maine be amended to improve the efficiency of the apportioning commission and to specify how the commission should operate?"

THE ELECTION PROCESS



Referendum (Laws)	Yes or No
Bond Issues (Money)	Yes or No
Constitutional Amendments (Rules)	Yes or No

THE CANDIDATES

It is important to know who the candidates are and what they stand for before you vote. You as a voter are hiring them for a job.

There are many ways to find out about candidates.

Newspapers and magazines write about the candidates and issues. Some print both sides of the issues. Finding out facts will help you form your own ideas. You decide who you want to elect to a government office.

Television and radio are also a way to get information. You can see and hear the candidates. You can see how they react to questions.

Political rallies are held by the candidates to inform and interest the voters. You can meet the candidates and ask your own questions.

Posters and letters from the candidates give you information about what the candidates think.

Political debates between candidates can reveal what a candidate stands for. You can see how he or she reacts under pressure.

Libraries have magazines, newspapers and bulletin boards with election news. The librarian can help you find other election information.

*****Remember: Learn all you can about the candidates and issues. By doing this you can make your best choice on Election Day.

Newspapers print sample ballots before Elections. You can cut it out. Mark your choices. You can take the sample ballot into the voting booth to help you vote.

Voting is an important part of being a citizen of your town, your state, and your country.

VOTING IS YOUR RIGHT AND YOUR RESPONSIBILITY.

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VOTING WORDS

absentee
ballot
bond issue
candidate
citizen
constitutional amendment
debate
district
election
election day
enroll
general election
Governor
legislator
officials
political party
- Democratic Party
- Libertarian Party
- Other Party
- Republican Party

polls
polling place
President
primary election
referendum
register
registrar of voters
representative
residence
senator
special election
term
Vice-President
vote
voter
voter registration card
voting booth
voting devices/voting machines
write-in candidates

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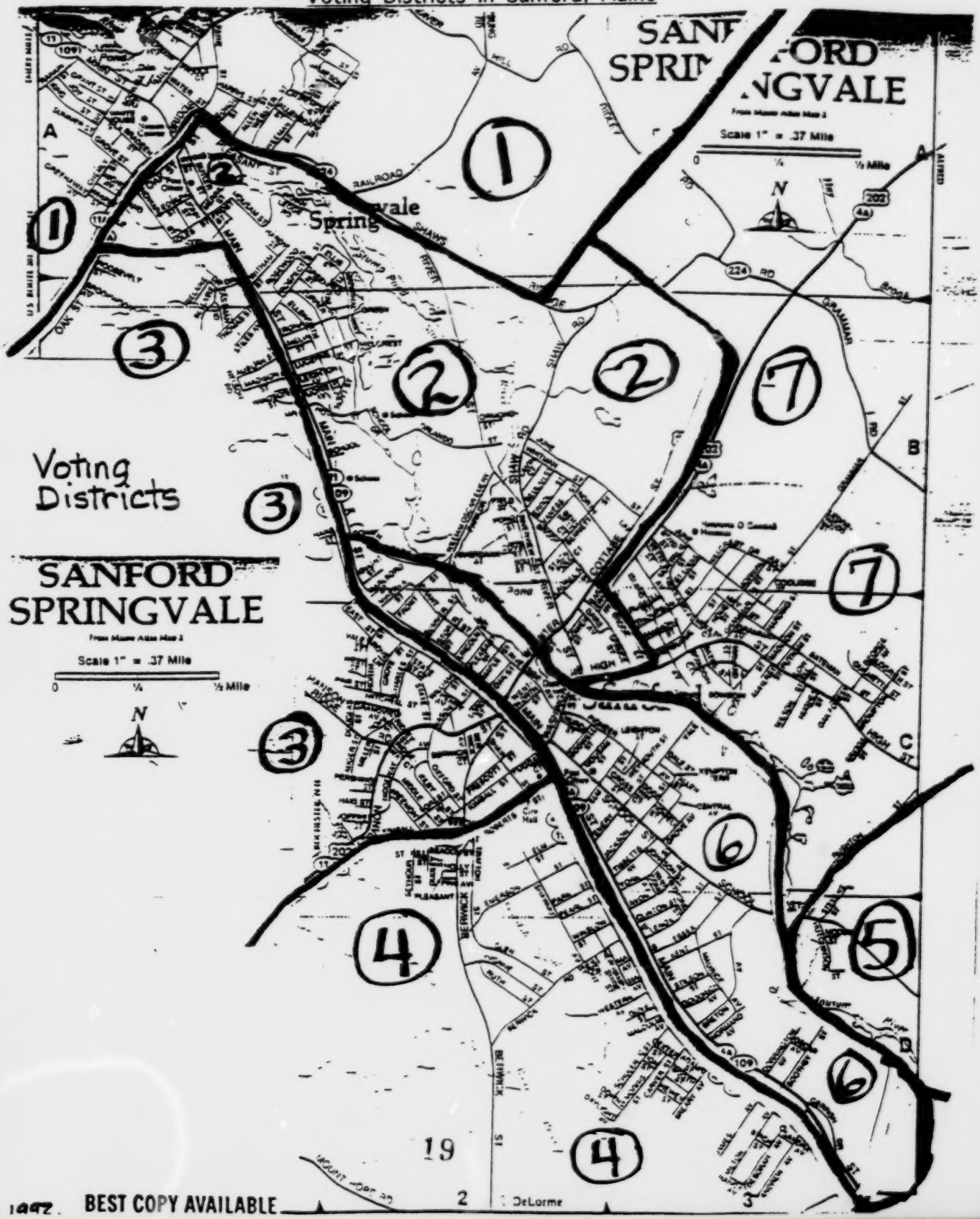
Voting Districts in Sanford, Maine



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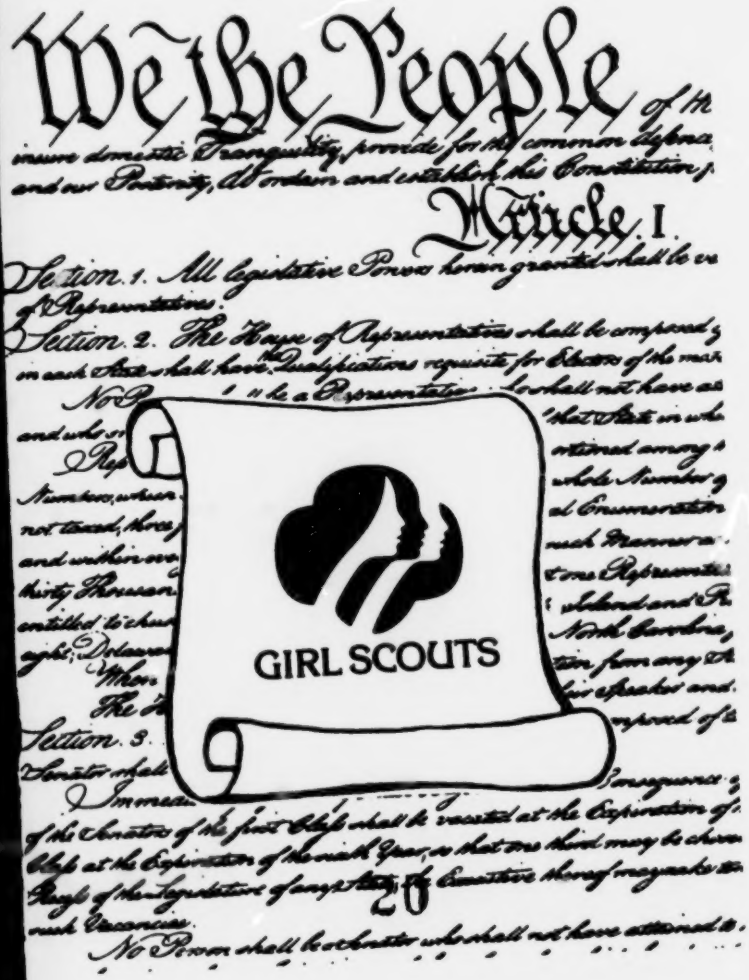
The CONSTITUTION of the United States



Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

The first Girl Scout troop in the United States was organized in Savannah, Georgia, in 1912, under the leadership of Juliette Gordon Low. From that time until today, the Girl Scout movement in the United States has been at the forefront of citizenship development for American youth. The movement is dedicated to "helping girls develop as happy, resourceful individuals willing to share their abilities as citizens in their homes, their communities, their country and the world."

In the *Girl Scout Promise*, emphasis is placed on "serving God and country." In helping Girl Scouts fulfill their promise, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. has developed many exciting programs to honor the Constitution and celebrate its Bicentennial. The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution recognizes the contributions Girl Scouts have made to the patriotic fabric of America and in honoring the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

Mary Rose Main

Mary Rose Main
National Executive Director

FOREWORD

In the last quarter of the 18th Century, no nation in the world was governed with separated and divided powers providing checks and balances on the exercise of authority by those who governed. A first step toward such a result was taken with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which was followed by the Constitution drafted in Philadelphia in 1787; in 1791 the Bill of Rights was added. Each had antecedents back to the English Bill of Rights, the Magna Carta, and beyond.

The work of 55 men in Philadelphia in 1787 was another blow to the concept of the divine right of kings. The freedoms flowing from this Constitution created a land of opportunities, and ever since then discouraged and oppressed people from every part of the world have made their way to our shores. There were others too—educated, affluent—seeking a new life and new freedoms in a new land.

This is the meaning of our Constitution.

The principal goal of the Bicentennial Commission is to stimulate an appreciation and understanding of our national heritage—a history and civics lesson for all of us. This lesson cannot be learned without first reading and grasping the meaning of this remarkable document—the first of its kind in all human history.

Warren E. Burger

Chairman, Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
Chief Justice of the United States, 1969-1986

The Declaration of Independence was the promise; the Constitution was the fulfillment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]* The actual Enumeration

*Changed by section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,]* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next

*Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]*

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first

*Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

Monday in December,]* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the

*Changed by section 2 of the Twentieth Amendment.

Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to

the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

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To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus

shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

[No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.]*

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the

*Changed by the Sixteenth Amendment.

Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President,

if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]*

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case

*Changed by the Twelfth Amendment.

of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]*

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not

*Changed by the Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—[between a State and Citizens of another State;—]* between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.]*

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

*Changed by the Eleventh Amendment.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State; And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.]*

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any

*Changed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made,

nder the Authority of the United States, shall be ıe supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in very State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in ıe Constitution or Laws of any State to the Con- rary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before men- oned, and the Members of the several State Legis- ıtures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both f the United States and of the several States, shall e bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this onstitution; but no religious Test shall ever be re- uired as a Qualification to any Office or public rust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine tates, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of nis Constitution between the States so ratifying ne Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Con- ent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of eptember in the Year of our Lord one thousand even hundred and Eighty seven and of the In- ependence of the United States of America the welfth In Witness whereof We have hereunto sub- cribed our Names,

G° Washington—Presid.
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire	John Langdon Nicholas Gilman
Massachusetts	Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King
Connecticut	Wm. Saml. Johnson Roger Sherman

New York	Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey	Wil: Livingston David Brearley Wm. Paterson Jona: Dayton
Pennsylvania	B Franklin Thomas Mifflin Robt Morris Geo. Clymer Thos. FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Gouv Morris
Delaware	Geo: Read Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett Jaco: Broom
Maryland	James McHenry Dan of St Thos. Jenifer Danl Carroll
Virginia	John Blair— James Madison Jr.
North Carolina	Wm. Blount Richd. Dobbs Spaight Hu Williamson
South Carolina	J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler
Georgia	William Few Abr Baldwin

Attest William Jackson Secretary

In Convention Monday September 17th 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution.

That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention

G° WASHINGTON—Presid:

W. JACKSON Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO,
AND AMENDMENT OF,
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,
PROPOSED BY CONGRESS,
AND RATIFIED BY
THE SEVERAL STATES,
PURSUANT TO THE
FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE
ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

Amendment I.*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

*The first ten Amendments (Bill of Rights) were ratified effective December 15, 1791.

Amendment V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment XI.*

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment XII.**

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as

*The Eleventh Amendment was ratified February 7, 1795.
**The Twelfth Amendment was ratified June 15, 1804.

President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President—-]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest

*Superseded by section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment.

numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment XIII.*

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV.**

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not

*The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified December 6, 1865.

**The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified July 9, 1868.

taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV.*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI.**

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII.***

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill

*The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1870.
**The Sixteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1913.
***The Seventeenth Amendment was ratified April 8, 1913.

such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII.*

[**Section 1.** After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

Amendment XIX.**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

*The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified January 16, 1919. It was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment, December 5, 1933.

**The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified August 18, 1920.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX.*

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death

*The Twentieth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1933.

of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI.*

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXII**

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a

*The Twenty-First Amendment was ratified December 5, 1933.

**The Twenty-Second Amendment was ratified February 27, 1951.

term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXIII.*

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*The Twenty-Third Amendment was ratified March 29, 1961.

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Amendment XXIV.*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXV.**

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the Presi-

*The Twenty-Fourth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1964.

**The Twenty-Fifth Amendment was ratified February 10, 1967.

dent pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment XXVI*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to

*The Twenty-Sixth Amendment was ratified July 1, 1971.

vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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DATES TO REMEMBER

May 25, 1787: The Constitutional Convention opens in Philadelphia with a quorum of seven states to discuss revising the Articles of Confederation. Eventually all states but Rhode Island are represented.

July 13, 1787: The Confederation Congress, meeting in New York City, passes the Northwest Ordinance with an antislavery provision, a Bill of Rights, and a guarantee of religious freedom.

Sept. 17, 1787: All 12 state delegations approve the Constitution, 39 delegates of the 42 present sign it, and the Convention formally adjourns.

Sept. 28, 1787: The Confederation Congress resolves to submit the Constitution for state ratification.

Dec. 7, 1787: Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution.

Dec. 12, 1787: Pennsylvania is the second state to ratify the Constitution.

Dec. 18, 1787: New Jersey ratifies the Constitution.

Jan. 2, 1788: Georgia ratifies the Constitution.

Jan. 9, 1788: Connecticut ratifies the Constitution.

Feb. 6, 1788: Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution after Federalists propose nine amendments, including one that reserves to the states all powers not "expressly delegated" to the federal government.

April 28, 1788: Maryland ratifies the Constitution.

May 23, 1788: South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

June 21, 1788: The Constitution becomes effective for the ratifying states when New Hampshire is the ninth state to ratify it.

June 25, 1788: Virginia ratifies the Constitution.

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July 26, 1788: New York ratifies the Constitution.

Sept. 30, 1788: The Pennsylvania Assembly is the first to select its senators.

Nov. 24-25, 1788: South Carolina is the first state to select representatives for the new U.S. Congress.

Feb. 4, 1789: Presidential electors select George Washington as the first President and John Adams as Vice President.

March 4, 1789: The first Congress under the Constitution convenes in New York City.

April 30, 1789: George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

June 8, 1789: James Madison introduces proposed Bill of Rights in the House of Representatives.

Sept. 24, 1789: President Washington signs the Judiciary Act establishing a Supreme Court, 13 district courts, three *ad hoc* circuit courts, and the position of Attorney General.

Sept. 25, 1789: Congress approves 12 amendments and sends them to the states for ratification.

Nov. 20, 1789: New Jersey is the first state to ratify the proposed Bill of Rights.

Nov. 21, 1789: North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

Feb. 2, 1790: The Supreme Court convenes for the first time after an unsuccessful attempt February 1.

May 29, 1790: Rhode Island is the last of the original states to ratify the Constitution.

March 4, 1791: Vermont joins the Union as the 14th state.

Dec. 15, 1791: Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights, and 10 of the 12 proposed amendments become part of the U.S. Constitution.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Warren E. Burger
Chairman

Frederick K. Biebel

Lindy Boggs

Herbert Brownell

Lynne V. Cheney

Philip M. Crane

Dennis DeConcini

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Betty Southard Murphy

Thomas H. O'Connor

Phyllis Schlafly

Bernard H. Siegan

Obert C. Tanner

Strom Thurmond

Ronald H. Walker

Charles E. Wiggins

Charles Alan Wright

At the conclusion of the
Constitutional Convention,
Benjamin Franklin was asked,
"What have you wrought?"
He answered,
". . . a Republic, if you can keep it."

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Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution

808 17th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

202 / USA-1787

GOODALL LIBRARY
LITERACY PROJECT
239 MAIN STREET
SANFORD, MAINE 04073

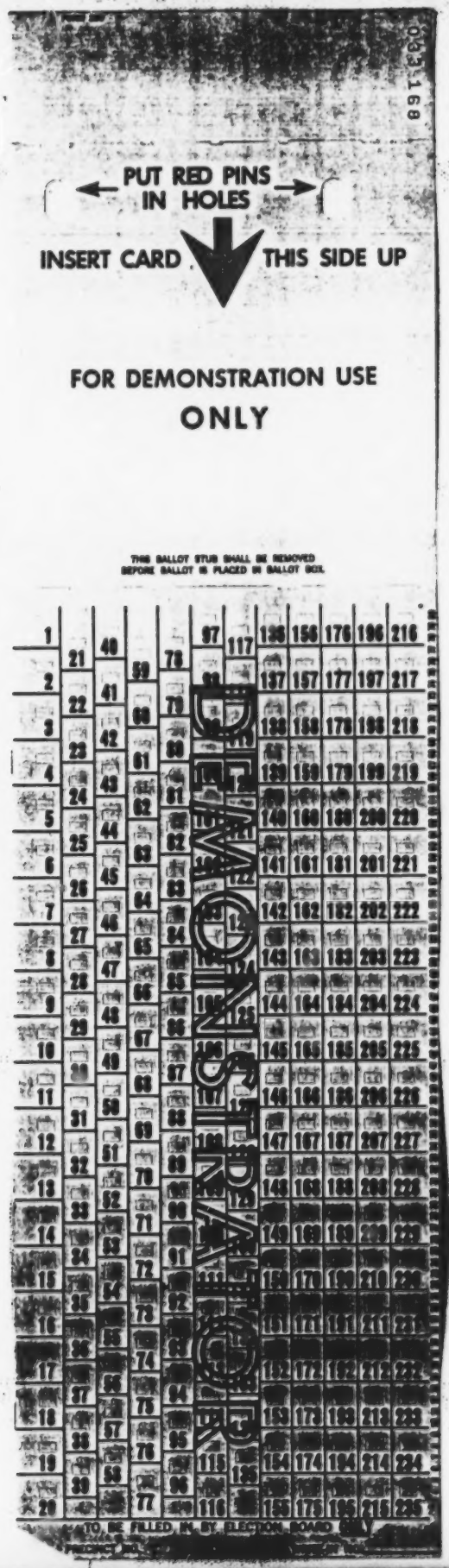
nited States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establi
ure the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty t
United States of America.

n a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate

nbers chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, a
ous Branch of the State Legislature.
to the Age of twenty five Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the
shall be chosen.
eral States which may be included within this Union, according to their
Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and exc
be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of th
shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exc
and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampsh
ne Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four,
South Carolina five, and Georgia three.
Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Va
Vacancies, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.
mbers from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years
ediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Cl
ond Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and
y second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise
y Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which sh

67

e of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, a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DEMONSTRATION BALLOT
TO BE FILLED IN BY ELECTION BOARD ONLY
PRECINCT NO.

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Mark a X or V

Official Write-In Ballot Envelope

To vote for a person not on the ballot, write Title of Office and candidate's name and residence. Mark a cross (X) or a check mark (✓) in column before the name.

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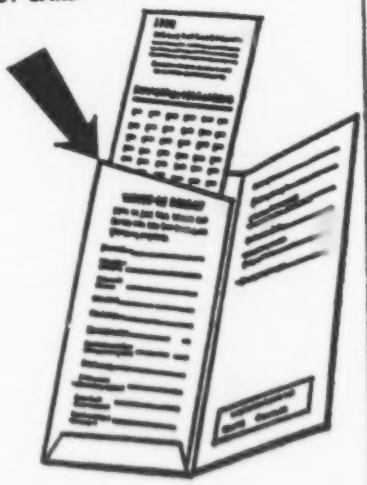


PLUS
Goodall Library Literacy Project
238 Main Street
Sanford, ME 04073
(207) 490-2665

September 10, 1992

Dear

"VOTING IN MAINE", a pamphlet on how to vote and the election process has been published by the Goodall Library Literacy Project in Sanford. Volunteer tutors of adult literacy students in the area observed the need for a clear, easy to read curriculum in order to respond to interest in elections by their adult students. The tutors know that many area residents do not vote because they do not read well.

Tutors Mary Cook (of Waterboro) and Carolyn Stewart (of Sanford) were interested, and began working on materials to make clear the process of voting. They researched information, local process, and Maine State law. They then wrote (and re-wrote) the pamphlet in order to include comprehensive information at a reading level that could be understood by the some 50% of area adults who have not graduated from high school. The initial draft of the "Voting in Maine" pamphlet was then reviewed, commented on, and endorsed by Sanford's Registrar of Voters, Gil Auger; David Costello of the Secretary of State's Office; The Sanford Democratic and Republican Committees; Goodall Library Literacy Project's Director, Ken Scott; Goodall Library's Assistant Librarian Suzanne Sullivan; Volunteer Tutors Nancy Garvin and Janet Genest, and an Adult Literacy Student. Edie Jessup, at that time the Coordinator of the Goodall Library Literacy Project then did final editing tasks and incorporation of suggestions. Sue Brackett, Clerk/Typist with the Project typed the final materials for publication.

On Monday, May 18, 1992, all current Tutors with the Goodall Library Literacy Project received copies of "Voting in Maine" and a curriculum for teaching their adult reading students about voting. The Curriculum included an original play about a Sanford resident deciding whether or not to vote, with study questions and a crossword puzzle written by Tutor Dorothy Tamaro (West Newfield). Also included in the Voting Curriculum is information on the monthly Election Bulletin Board on display at Goodall Library, developed by Irene Schmidt. A Voter Registration card is provided, and the town of Sanford has loaned the Literacy Project a voting device and practice ballots so that students and others unfamiliar with casting ballots can practice before this year's elections. Additional ideas for tutors in teaching this unit on voting to adult students were developed by Janet Genest. The Girl Scouts donated copies of The United States Constitution for each student.

The Goodall Library Literacy Project, funded in part by a U. S. Department of Education, Library Services and Construction Act, Title VI Grant, is currently tutoring nearly 100 local adults. Since "Voting in Maine" is the only lower reading level voting information being published this year in the state of Maine, the Literacy Project expects statewide distribution to other literacy organizations, adult education classes, libraries, shelters, head start programs, and other social service agencies. Master copies of "Voting in Maine" may be purchased for reproduction for $10 from the Sanford PLUS Task Force, c/o Goodall Library Literacy Project, 238 Main Street, Sanford, ME 04073.

Jan Genest, Project Coordinator
Goodall Library Literacy Project
238 Main St.
Sanford, ME 04073
490-2665

Jan Genest

Enclosure:
_____Sanford Version
_____Statewide Generic Version

May 20, 1992

Update: Voting In Maine

Secretary of State Office:

1) Motor Vehicle Department stops registering voters (to process cards) 2 weeks before election.

2) Mail-In Voter Registrations must arrive at Town Hall 5 days before election.

3) Mail-In Registrations can be hand delivered, or you can register in person, at Town Hall from 5 days before elections thru election day.

Goodall Library Literacy Project
STUDENT/TUTOR Packet on Voting

5/92

"Voting in Maine"

A Play on Voting in Sanford by Dorothy Tamaro
With exercises, questions, and crossword puzzle

Voter Registration Card

Sample ballot and Envelope

The Constitution of the U. S.

Election Bulletin Board at Goodall Library (Schedule)

Student Tutor Evaluation Form on Voting Unit

Cover Letter

Ideas for Tutors

Posters and Bookmarks: Democracy Depends on Reading

A voting device, like the one used in Sanford is in the GLLP office. You and your student are encouraged to use it to practice voting with sample ballots.

PLUS
Goodall Library Literacy Project
238 Main Street
Sanford, ME 04073
(207) 490-2665

May 18, 1992

Dear PLUS Tutors,

It is Election Year, and after much effort and thought our Tutor Election Committee has written, scripted, edited, and researched an important Elections Packet for use with your students.

This packet is intended as a teaching tool. It's importance is as a READING EVENT. It can be used as a one-time lesson, or if your student is interested, can be used as a series of lessons through November. It is vital that you are sensitive to your student's interest. The packet is intended to be a participative reading lesson, and a source of information. You, as tutors, must remember not to be didactic with your opinions about voting or your opinions about candidates and issues. "What do You think?", and "How could we find out about that?" are the appropriate questions. The entire packet is meant to be given to the student for their use.

Depending on the reading level of your student, VOTING IN MAINE and Dorothy Tamaro's skit can be presented orally, read together, or read by the student. Remember that voting words are hard words. Introduce hard words before working on a page with the student. Discussion, language experience lessons, practice in filling out the Voter Registration Card, Vocabulary building, and much more are possible.

I hope you and your student have some fun with this. Please let me know how it was received by your student, how you developed lessons, and any recommendations for revisions you might have.

The packet is available for use by other groups. Contact me at 490-2665 for copies.

My enormous thanks to Mary Cook, Carolyn Stewart, Dorothy Tamaro, and Irene Schmidt for many hours of research, writing, and re-writing. Thanks also to all who read final drafts and offered suggestions and corrections. Thanks to Sue Brackett for typing (and retyping) with a smile.

Regards,

Edie

Edith C. Jessup, Project Coordinator
Goodall Library Literacy Project

ECJ/sb

STUDENT/TUTOR EVALUATION

"Voting in Maine"

Please take the time with your student to evaluate VOTING IN MAINE.

How did the Student like working with VOTING IN MAINE?

How did the Tutor like the material?

What changes or additions would you suggest?

How many tutoring sessions did you spend on "Voting in Maine"?

Was the student registered to vote already?

Did the student register?

Did the student practice on the voting device at Goodall Library?

What was the student's experience at the polls?

IDEAS FOR TUTORS

"Voting in Maine"
by Jan Genest

Vocabulary - Present vocabulary words before reading lesson. Talk about their meanings. Make vocabulary cards for practice at home.

Read silently.

Discussion: What do votes decide?
How can you use this booklet as a reference to vote?
Why don't most people vote?
Do you think it is important to vote? Why?

Read orally.

Activities: *Language Experience Story to summarize what was read.
*Match vocabulary word to definition using cards or worksheet.
*Make a "Voter Word Bank".
*Make a voter scrapbook of news articles, brochures, etc.

Visit the bulletin board in Goodall Library.

Make a tape of the voting pamphlet or skit.

Practice filling out forms (Xerox more copies if needed). Use vocabulary from forms.

Use the voting machine available for practice at Goodall Library.

Practice reading the map and understanding the graph.

Find out where student's district polling place is located.

Use the Goodall Library Literacy Project materials, books, workbooks on elections, citizenship, and United States History. Available to be checked out from the Goodall Library Literacy Project office and the Lion's Den.

5/92

ELECTION 1992

Bulletin Board at Goodall Library
by Irene Schmidt

April.....The Right to Vote. Featured stories on Jefferson and Jackson, women's suffrage, the Women's League of Voters and black suffrage.

May 2nd & on...Government and its Structure. The Constitution; a discussion of who has what powers and the separation of powers; articles on state vs. federal rights; State conventions.

June & July....Convention Coverage. What the parties are, how they came about, and a discussion of platforms, vice-presidents, and biographies of candidates; material on presidential powers.

August.....Media's Effect on the Election. A discussion of polls, poll-taking, how television has changed election campaigns.

September.....How to Listen to a Speech. Speeches and speechwriters; how to listen to a speech; how debate is part of the political process.

October.....Issues. Factual and historic information to help voters make informed choices; the duties of citizenship; voter involvement in the national debate; letters from the "Letters to the Editor" columns.

November.....Who Won. How and why it happened and a few follow up stories.

All monthly bulletin board material is available in the Goodall Library Literacy Project office for use by Students & Tutors after the bulletin board has been changed.

GOODALL LIBRARY
LITERACY PROJECT
238 MAIN STREET
SANFORD, MAINE 04073

5/92

EXERCISE FOR OPENING THE UNIT ON VOTING

1) A Play in 4 Scenes
2) Questions to Answer
3) Election Crossword Puzzle

by Dorothy Tamaro 1992

To introduce the material in the teaching packet on voting we have prepared a skit to try to stimulate the student's interest. After the initial scene there are four subsequent related episodes. The dialogues attempt to relate to the students' everyday lives, their surroundings, and their concerns. Tutors can use their discretion on how to adapt this material for their individual students.

The scenes can be interspersed with other material and done over a period of several months. They could be recorded on cassette and played as students read the script. The tutor could do the reading and the student follow or the student could read. This depends on the student level. Written questions at the end could be prepared as a written exercise.

Scene One

Tom and Mary Benoit live on River Street in Sanford Maine. Mary works at ACME. Tom used to work there too but he was laid off because of the recession. He was lucky and found a job as a carpenter. Then he hurt his back. Tom and Mary have an eight month old daughter, Laurie. She goes to a day care center when Tom and Mary are at work. Mary is in a PLUS class with a tutor at ACME. This is what happened at their home the other day.

MARY: Hi, Tom. I'm home. Did you pick up Laurie at day care?

Tom: Yes, but we have got trouble there. It looks like the center is going to close down.

MARY; What will we do? That's bad news for us.

TOM: Not only that, but my back is killing me. And no way will worker's compensation help with a doctor or medicine. Boy, we have no money and lots of problems.

MARY: I was telling my PLUS tutor about all our troubles. She said many people have the same problems. That is why lots of people are interested in voting this year. I think I'm going to find out about it too.

TOM: Forget it! Voting is no good. Anyway you can't even read. You can't fill out the forms or use the voting machine.

MARY: Boy, Tom, are you a pill! You said the same thing when I wanted to take the tutoring class. If we listened to you we would all be still swinging through the trees like monkeys. Not me! I'm going to find out about voting just like I found out about reading. I know it won't be easy.

TOM: Okay Miss Happy Face! We'll find out who is right.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Where do Tom and Mary Benoit live?

---

2. What happened to Tom's job at ACME?

---

3. Where does Laurie go during the day?

---

4. What does Mary want to do this year?

Why?

---

5. What does her husband think about this idea?

---

6. What do you think about her idea?

Scene Two

Mary Benoit lives in Sanford with her husband, Tom, and their little daughter, Laurie. Like many other people in Maine they have money worries. They have trouble making ends meet. Mary thinks that she would like to vote in the elections in November. Tom thinks it is a silly idea. One reason is because she can not read or write very well. She is taking classes with a PLUS tutor at ACME where she works. Her tutor's name is Carol. This is the conversation that Mary and Carol had at their last tutoring session.

CAROL: Hi, Mary, how is everything going?

MARY: Well, okay, I guess. Same problems as always. I told Tom that I was thinking about voting in the election this year and he said it was dumb. He said I couldn't fill out the registration form, I couldn't work the voting machine, I couldn't read about the issues, and voting wouldn't do any good anyway.

CAROL: He surely is a big help! Well, no one can promise voting will solve your problems. That is true. But we can do something to help you vote, if you want to. We can practice filling in the registration form and you can learn how the voting machine works. We can find out the questions on the ballot and you can study and think about them beforehand. It's like learning to read. It isn't easy, but if you really want to vote, and you are willing to try, you can do it.

MARY: You are right Carol. I was letting Tom discourage me. He was the same way about my learning to read, but look at what I can do now. I am going to give voting a try.

CAROL: Good for you Mary! You are a gutsy lady.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. What are the three things Carol can help Mary do?

   A.----------

   B._____

   C._____

2. Do you think voting will solve Mary's problems?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Scene Three

Mary Benoit, who lives in Sanford Maine, is thinking about voting in the elections this coming June and November. She is afraid that it may be too hard. She can not read or write very well . She is taking classes with a PLUS tutor at ACME where she works. Her tutor is helping her get ready to vote. Yesterday Mary took Laurie, her baby daughter, and went food shopping at Shop and Save. Mary's friend Sally works there as a cashier. Mary had an interesting experience and got advice from a man with a foreign accent. This is what happened as she was checking out.

SALLY; Hi Mary, I haven't' seen you for a couple of weeks. How are things going? Laurie looks great! Boy, is she growing!

MARY: Hi Sally. Yea, Laurie's fine but everything else is just so-so. Lots of problems like everybody else.

SALLY: How's your reading class at ACME? Is Tom still so down on it?

MARY: Yea. I can't do this and I won't be able to do that. It's worse now because I said that I want to vote this year. What do you think about voting, Sally? I talk big but inside I'm still afraid. And maybe it's not worth it. Tom's probably right. But then I think about Laurie, the day care center, getting health insurance and no jobs and I believe it's worth a try.

SALLY: Well I know voting's important to me. I have opinions about all the things you said but also about pollution, the environment, and rezoning the lot where we want to put our trailer some day. No doubt about it, I'm voting!

MAN BEHIND MARY IN THE CHECK OUT LINE; I know you ladies didn't ask me but I sure think everybody should vote. I come from a country where we couldn't vote for years. Things over there got worse and worse for us. Today here in your supermarket I saw vegetables that I hadn't seen in years and years. Perhaps if we could have voted things wouldn't have gotten so bad. Well, that's my opinion even if you didn't ask. Now let's get this line moving again or this cute little baby girl will be grown up before we get home and have dinner.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. What are the reasons Sally wants to vote?

_____

_____

2. Where do you think the man came from?

_____

Scene Four

It's Wednesday November 4, 1992, the day after the elections. Tom and Mary Benoit are having breakfast and talking about the voting.
You write their conversation. Here are some possible stories:

---Mary did everything perfectly. She tells Tom what happened when she voted.

---In the end, Mary was too frightened to go to vote. She tells Tom.

----Mary went and voted but she is worried that she voted wrong on one of the bond issues.

----Tom admits that he was wrong and they live happily ever after.

---Tom says "I told you so." He says everything is bad, hopeless and getting worse.

ELECTION CROSSWORD CLUES

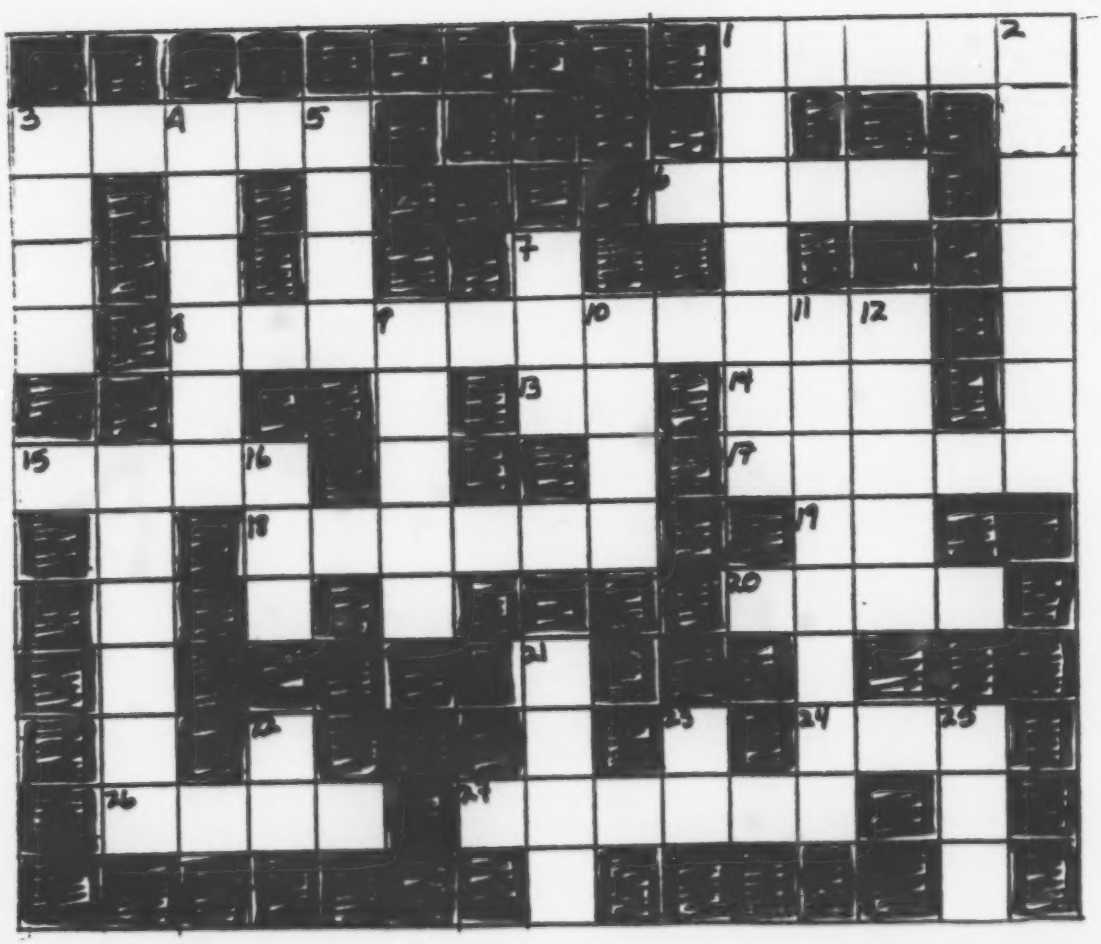
ACROSS

1. You can read about the elections in the -----.
3. There ----- and national elections.
6. A nickname for the chief-of-state.
8. All the candidates are doing it.
13. You can vote yes or -- on the issue.
14. This is what you listen to the candidates with.
15. Some candidates will ----.
17. If the campaign does not go well it will -----.
18. There are three names on the ------ this year.
19. Everybody eligible should vote -- the election.
20. What we will do in November.
24. --- the candidates debated on TV.
26. It is not always ---- to decide about the issues.
27. To join a political party.

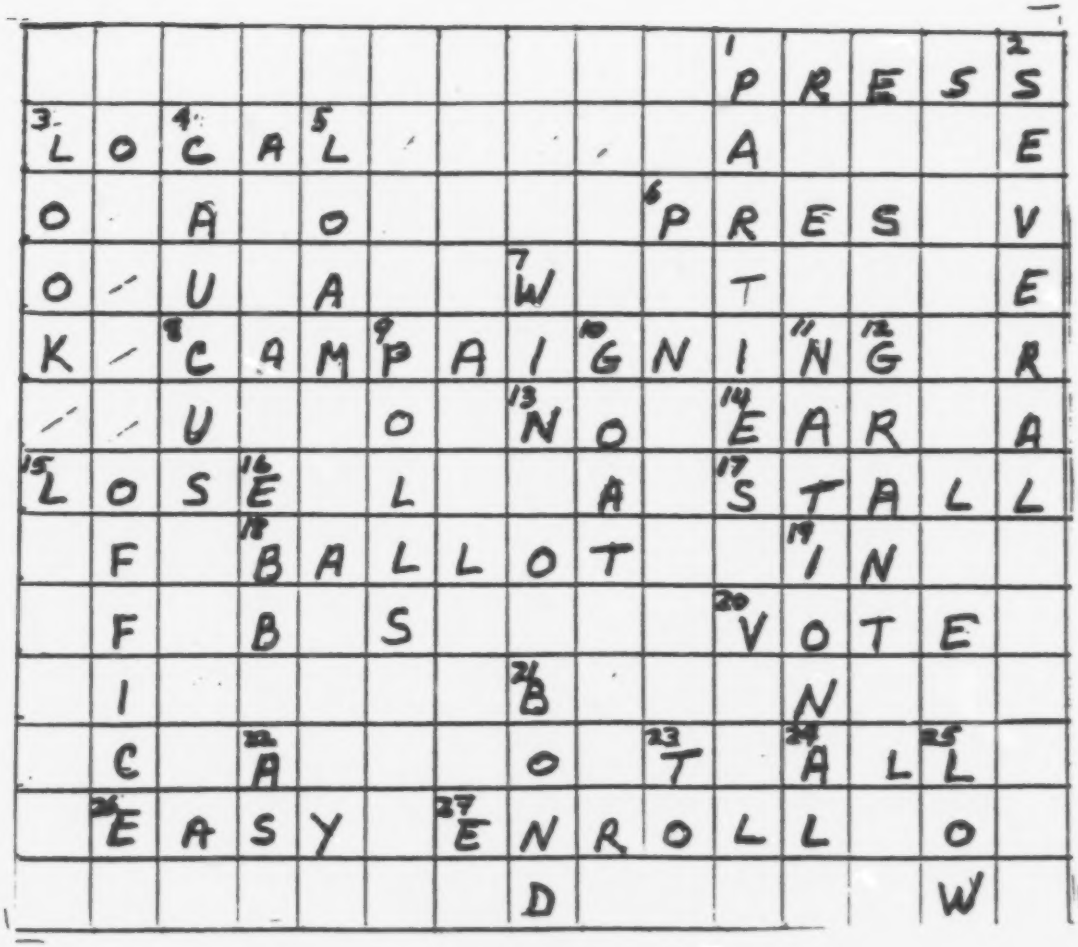
DOWN

1. Democrates and Republicans are the two largest.
2. Sometimes you can agree with --- of the candidates.
3. ---- at the candidates debate on TV tonight.
4. This is how party candidates are picked in Maine.
5. A name for dirt for a garden.
7. A person may --- or lose in the election.
9. Where you go to vote.
10. A farm animal.
11. There are -------- elections in 1992.
12. He was one of the presidents of the U.S.A.
16. A tide going out.
21. An issue in the election about money.
22. "-- Maine goes, so goes the nation."
23. He was elected -- congress.
25. What the candidate said was a --- blow against his opponent.

ELECTION CROSSWORD



ELECTION CROSSWORD ANSWERS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